NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERT MORNING (SUNDAY) EXCEPTED,
the Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce
Nassan streets, opposite the City Hall,
fivered to City Subscribers for 124 cents per week;
en they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Deak
months or a year at the same rate. Single copies
ants. Mail Subscribers Five Boliars per annum, in
Subscribtons taken for six months. For three
[4] 50. Three Dollars in advance required in all
extent Country Newscancer. Builty hances received.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

VOL. IX. NO. 255

The Free Academy.

The second semi-annual Examination of the

Pius IX. and the Roman Republic. We chaerfully comply with the request to ;

ing and dying the rites of the Catholic religion and after death funerals were duly celebrated.

With regard to the term prostitutes applied to hose ladies of Rome who organized themselves as corps of attendants at the hospitals of San Spirito Quirinal and others we will allow our cou respondent's argument to pass for what it is worth He is much more ready to support the encyclical in this respect than was the Paris Univers, a journal whose authority as a Catholic organ he will prof ably not question That paper, being challenged to explain the injurious epithet, replied by saying that it did not refer to those ladies, but to isolated persons and to isolated acts committed out of the ho Garibaldi & Co." could not be charged with the out rage any more justly than the cardinals now ruling at Rome could be charged with the personal com mission of every one of the assassinations which their government does not prevent. But we do not credit the assertion at all , if such a thing had been sbroad by excited party spirit, like the story that seventy priests were slaughtered by the republi

is decidedly at a discount.

We apprehend there is a strong and gro

Brooklyn resolved by nearly a unanimous vote

discussion of several hours, not to have a "Free

Academy," by a vote of 19 to 8. The only effective arguments, we understand, brought forward against the measure were the unsuitability of the studies

pursued in the New York Free Academy to the

wants of the children of the people, and the gen-

eral tendencies of such an institution. How long

will the "Executive Committee for the Care, Man-

agement and Government of the Free Academy.

allow their mal-administration of its affairs to be

dals in this community, who still persist in calling

Physiology a humbug, but the ability to scan

onfounded with its capacity to do good ! There may be possibly a few benighted individ

ration that " their name is not legion."

A stated meeting of the Am. Bible Society

A stated meeting of the Am Diose was held at Trenton on Tuesday evening last. We copy from the Trenton True American:

Gov. Haines, President. The meeting was addressed by Gov. Haines, Rev. Dr. Prime, Secretary of the American Bible Seciety, Rev. Mr. Sheldon, agent of the Society for New-Jersey, and Stacy G. Potts, Esq. of Trenton.

Resolved, That as the distribution of the Bible a infinished countly with our record and political happiness, a shall be our sim, that year upon which we have mirred, be characterised by giving an account impulse to the Bible costs.

Hoe. John T. Nixon offered the following:

Latin verse an object of laudable ambition, who that the writers of the encyclical should have put consider a knowledge of book-keeping well enough into it what would be no credit to the most violent for a mechanic or pedlar, but the ability to give the and unscrupulous organ of party warfare. principal parts of a Greek verb indispensable to a man's future usefulness to himself and to his country; who will tell you that a knowledge of the a regard of the points where all our readers may Constitution and Laws of the United States, and be sensitive. There is often a necessity for saving of their native State, is all balderdash; but a fathings which must burt the feelings of many per miliar acquaintance with the follies and often vulsons quite badly, and we are somewhat used tearing those thus affected express themselves Mythology, the respective ranks of the gods, demigods and goddesses of antiquity, their amours the pranks they played, and the capers they cutthey were directed to other quarters. Especially many of them of questionable propriety, if truc-calculated to fit a man admirably for the part be has to play in the great drama of life, in this nine

cans in a cavern at Rome : and we can only regret

ects. And yet we are persuaded that many who undemn our course in this respect would see othteenth century; but it is well for the rising gene trwise, were it not that the monarch, driven out by which their highest hopes are centered and Had Pine IX, been merely a Prince, he weeld have elicited no such unquestioning sympa by. It is the revered Priest and not the Monarch who thus entirely enlists the support of many who in everything else are thorough Republicans. We tibility of the two functions ; and we are comrelied to believe that the interests of the Church would be greatly advanced were they not no united. We cannot think the union necessary any point of view. Certainly Bishop Hughes cises his office here with as much security more efficacy than if he were at the management of its temporal affairs. The Roman Republic offered the same kind o ies to Prus IX. that our laws offer to Bishher. Had he accepted them with what we and enthusiastic rejoicings he would have

A Society has been formed at Chicago come of Pennsylvanians resident in that city, denominate a Sens of Penn." It was resolved to Lois the first feet

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

OFFICE, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, FERRUARY 2, 1850.

FROM WASHINGTON

More Light on the Texan Claim to N. Mexico. ys attending the Free Academy was commenced

Book keeping is considered or some importance in all has been introduced into the Senate providing for the recovery of fugitive Slaves in any State of are intentionally to be made so obnoxious that no Senator or Representative from a Free State can vote for it. And upon a direct vote upon its most opposition, not to the Free Academy, but to the vote for it. And upon a direct vote upon its most obnoxious and unnecessary provisions, the Free States going against it, is to be made the timmy and disreputable pretext for charging that the North have refused to carry out this provision of the Constitution, and that the South, or such of the Stave States as desire to do so, are justified in disregarding all other obligations under the Constitution and to secrede from the Union.

Even these Disamonists do not pretend but what less care he formed, and possed through Congress. present administration of its affairs Last Sumner, the Board of Education of the City of econsider that yote; and, at a meeting held on

Even these Dismonists do not pretend but what a law can be framed and passed through Congress that would effectually carry out the provisions of the above quoted sections of the Constitution, and secure to them every right intended to be guanteed to the slave-holder by the framers of that instrument. But this is the very result they wish to deteat, as it would take away from them even the flimsy pretext they hope to have, for a charge against the North of having disregarded the express letter and spirit of the Constitution in this respect. I make this statement upon the highest Southern authority, and it shows the deception and baseness of those who have associated together for the purpose of dissolving this Union. I allude to it now, to exhibit the "quo animo" of those who have as vehennently harrangued both Houses of Congress upon this exciting topic during the present session.

Congress upon this exciting topic during the present session.

That this class of men will go against not only the
recommendations of the President and the proposition introduced by Mr. Clax, or against any other
that is practical and just in its operations toward
all sections of the Union, was abundantly demonstrated on Tnesday of this week by the speech of
JUYFERSON DAYS in answer to Mr. Clax. Speaking of a compromise of this question, and in behalf
of the disorganizers and disunionists, he avowed
that there was but one compromise that would be
even considered, that it was their ultimatum; apd
that was, to extend the Missouri Compromise line
to the Pacific, with a full recognition by law of the
institution of domestic Slavery over all territory
South of that extended line. It was in answer to
this self-arrogant, presumptious, insulting proposition, that Mr. Clay, with an emphasis and manner
so peculiar to himself, avowed, in the presence of
his maker, that no human power could induce him
to give a vote establishing Slavery by law either
North or South of that or any other imaginary line.

These men, by this kind of bellying and braga
docia, have actually intimidated several Southern
Sensters who are strong advocates for the Union
of the States, and have made others believe from
the free States, that their organization has gone so of the States, and have made others believe from the free States, that their organization has gone so far as to place a separation of the slave States beyond even the hope of a contingency. They have disclosed to such as could be thus intimidated or alarmed, the fact, that through a Committee of Correspondence and Vigilance, they are in daily communication with persons in every slave State in the Union sympathising with them in feeling and design, and that their conspiracy is coextensive with the slave territory of the confederacy.—They have exhibited, under the hypocretical pretext of great confidence, intending all the while it should be imparted to Senators and Representatives of the free States the morrangue of a Confidence in the free States the morrangue of a Confidence of the free States the morrangue of a Confidence of the free States the morrangue of a Confidence of the free States the morrangue of a Confidence of the free States the morrangue of a Confidence of the free States the morrangue of a Confidence of the free States the morrangue of a Confidence of the states of the free States the morrangue of a Confidence of the states of the free States of the morrangue of a Confidence of the states of the sta

text of great confidence, intending all the while it abould be imparted to Senators and Representatives of the free States, the programme of a Constitution for the Government of their new Republic, and which they declare is to be submitted and adopted by the great Southern Convention to convene in June next, if their terms are not listened to by the free States.

They pretend, that a course of action has been agreed upon, that will render a collision between the forces of the United States, and their own inevitable, and which will result in the shedding of

Mr Manden seemed inclined to throw rimate on Messrs. SevaraD Dotoclass, Webster and Houston's land resolutions. Mr. Seward's proposition following upon those of Messrs. Dococlass and Webster and seed that the Committee on Public Lands might be directed to inquire into the propriety of granting lands "to the Exiles of Hungary already arrived and to arrive in the United States, to well as to the exiles fleeing from oppression is other European constries." Mr. S. desired simply to consider the American wilderness a refuge to the oppressed, as being in our day what it had proved in by cone ages, a refuge to the Puritan the Quaker, the Homan Catholic, the liberal, and the poor and destitute of far distant lands.

If, as Gen. Cass believes, it had become a question whether Austian barbarities in Hungary had not placed her Government beyond the pale of civilization, it was surely the fit time to decide what a great and powerful. Republic could or should do for

intation, it was surely the fit time to decide what a creat and powerful Republic could or should do for the victims who had fled from the fetter or the scaffold! Governor SEWARD's plan was essentially that of Mr. HOUSTON, only the latter had carried out the principle a little further. Judge Doublass agrees substantially with Messrs. Houston, SEWARD and WIRSTER. He, it will be recollected has brought in resolutions and a bill upon the subject. There has been no lack of bills also in the House, from year to year, but somehow or other they all ways come to nothing.

Messrs. Hanneau and Foott taunted the movers yesterday about bidding for popularity, but when I see such men as Saward, Webster, Houston and Doublass, taking hold of Land Reform thus early in the long session, I begin to think that ere long the first fruits of their patrictic labors may find their way into the Statute Book. Mr. Doublass wished to see the foreigner who seeks a home here put upon an entire equality with the native born; and as his fine and fertile State sends one distinguished Irish Catholic immigrant to the Inited States Senate, and also the only adopted citizen whom prejudice has allowed a seat in the one distinguished Irish Catholic immigrant to the Inited States Senate, and also the only adopted citizen whom prejudice has allowed a seat in the House of Representatives from among four millions, certainly not less intelligent or sinthui to freedom than their brethren who are native born and represented at the Capitol, it is not very probable that Illinois will find fault with the sentiment. Urged on by BIRKRECK, her first Secretary of State, as English Quaker, she stood up for freedom in 1823, and by a majority of one in her State Convention, nobly resisted every effort of the General Government, the Slave-holders, and all interested in buy ing men like cattle, to convert her magnificent territory into another Missouri. Her prosperity, fast increasing, is evidence even of the worldly wisdom of the founders of her institutions. Illinoians may soundly sleep—the conflagrations so elequently portrayed by Mr. Cl.xv on Tuesday last will never disturb they dreams. "Do as you would be done

Mr. Makow was followed by Senator Footie, a drarp little bald man, with gray hair and whiskers quick in his motions, visage ordinary, and excessively wearful and loquacious. His voice is rather worsh and unmusical: he is easily heard, and that

is the worst of it for one gets very soon fired of hearing him. He is up and down all the time like lack in a box; he monopolyzes all the speaking and I dure say his brethren would yield relief from his indictions. He tries to say smart things, but his manner mars whatever is tolerable in his matter. These are my impressions on bearing and seeing him for notary. Perhaps he may do better to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMAN SMITH, said to be the special representative of the feelings and sentiments of the White House on the floor of the Senate, or as they would say in the House of Lords, the ministerial leader, hails from Connecticut, is a stout made, large man, with a good head, hair black and gray, but very little of it, age perhaps 50, speaks in a plain manner, distinct and clear enough, but without a particle of eloquence. He did not speak long, nor appear to tire the Senate with his explanations, which chiefly consisted in a statement of pertinent facts, connected with his argument.

of pertinent facts, connected with his argument.

Nothing was done about the resolutions. The
census bill of which I send a printed copy, was
made the special order for to-day, but the infinitely ess important resolutions of Senator Cass crowde

FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS. DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

On Wednesday last, (Jan. 30) Mr. Houston

m. It was under these circumstances that I submit-

him.

It was under these circumstances that I submitted the resolution to the Senate in which I expressed this sentiment of the Senate (as I assumed it to be) and this sentiment of the American people, in condemnation of the atrocious conduct of Austria, and of deep and profound sympathy with the Hungarian people in their struggles for nationality and independence.

I have never called up the resolution which I offered for these reasons. In the first place, I did not think it became me to press upon the Senate the consideration of the resolution which I had offered upon this or any other subject. In the second place, I deemed it a matter of respect which I owed to the honorable Senator from Michigan to suspend the calling up of my resolution till be could have an opportunity to test the sense of the Senate in regard to the resolution which he had submitted; and it would have been indecenous on my part, if I had sought to anticipate the action on his resolution, especially as I have seen every day during the last week that he was desirous of bringing it forward at the earliest opportunity. When he does this, I do not wish to embarrass it with mine as an amendment; because, if the majority in the last resolution, especially as I have seen every day dering the last week that he was desirous of bringing it forward at the earliest opportunity. When ing it forwards the earliest opportunity. When the does this, I do not wish to embarrass it with mine as an amendment; because, if the majority of the Senate should vote for that resolution, it does not conflict with the one I have offered. If they shall dissuow it in the form in which it was presented by the honorable Senator from Michigan, the proposition which I have offered will be one which I shallendeavor to explain in such a manner as I may be able, and which I should hope will commend itself to the Senate spon consideration.

I hope, with this explanation, that the honorable Senator from Texas may have his resolution disposed of in such a manner as may be agreeable to time, either that it may lie on the table and come in separately, or as an amendment to mine, or as it amendment to the resolution of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, and on my own part, after this explanation. I have no deaire to occupy one moment in defense of my own resolution at this time. If it is thought better that all these resolutions should be sent to the proper Committees, I am eachly to ask that, after the resolution of the honorable Senator from Michigan shall be disposed of, the resolution which I have offered shall be sent to an appropriate Committee.